Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

INVOCATION.

The flowers, the flowers, the summer flowers
The tiny gems of many hues,
Ye children of the dew, and showers,
Come from your cells.

Yield them to life, Oh! gentle earth,
Give the fair buds and blossoms birth,
The angry season of their death
Young spring repels.

Usher it hastens on its wing,
The fair, the bright, the beauteous spring,
Waters, and woods, and wild birds sing
Its welcome hail.

Usher it hastens in its pride,
Like to a young and glorious bride,
Won rose-wreath'd Cupid for its guide,
Sweet'ning the gale.

Come then, and earth shall catch the sound,
And, as the message hies the ground,
Like fairy spirits all around
The flowers shall rise.

Till, by the Valley's gentle scene,
Then'tis'ed the woodland's verdure o'er,
To thy bright home, on sunny shore,
Oh in the skies.

C.H.W.

BOOK OF NATURE.

The April number of the Book of Nature, one of the most popular periodicals published in this city, was issued last week. It contains ten fine copperplate engravings, embracing a multitude of interesting subjects in natural history, accompanied by correct and entertaining descriptions, some few of which we annex as the best recommendation we can give of the valuable work.

A very full description is given of the black American bear, from which we extract the following:

The black bear, like all the species of this genus, is very fat in autumn of life, and seldom falls unless shot through the brain or heart. An experienced hunter will not venture on a bear that has fallen, without first stopping to load his rifle, as the bear has been known to rise after a considerable distance and would then be a most dangerous adversary. The flesh of the bear is very palatable to the almost impenetrable, and a rule ball fired at a distance of ninety paces, has been found sufficient to penetrate, without appearing to do any material injury to the bone. The best time for hunting the bear is in the month of May, when after a long winter's sleep, his dear woolly coat, that hide and robust muscles, are in their greatest perfection and consequently unwasting.

When the bear is merely wounded, it is very dangerous to attempt to kill him with such a weapon as a knife or tomahawk, as he will rush upon his assailant, and overwhelm him by death. In this way hunters and others have had very nearly for their rashness, and hardly escaped with their lives.

The black bear, in common with other species of the genus endeavors to suffocate an adversary by violently hugging and squeezing it to death. A man caught and twice caught in a few instants, if one hand be sufficient, or at likely to grasp the throat of the animal with the hands and fingers, externally, just at the root of the tongue, as a child grasps the throat of a parent, will generally suffice to produce a storm of the giant, that will soon subdue it by tend the power of eating resistance of living injury.

The Polar bear is an animal of much greater magnitude than any of the species which are said to be found in this land. One measured by Capt Lyon, in his northern expedition, was eight feet seven inches and a half in length, and his weight was seven hundred pounds—a considerable statement. To the description of this animal, these remarkable incidents are appended—

MARVELOUS ARRIVAL.—While the Caravan, one of the largest of the class of packet-boats employed on the North Canal, was locked in the ice, early one morning in August or September, about the year 1800, the men were looking their way very fast over the frozen ocean, and were about to return to the warm cabin, when they had in double been treated by the sound of some blubber of a sea-horse, as the rose from the water, and blowing fire and whirl, having been set on fire, was burning in the ice-field. The men, who had never seen such a beast before, were not very much frightened at the flesh they had seen, which they took for a large whale, and ran down to the cabin for their rifles, which they loaded and fired at the monster, as it was approaching them, from the distance of the flesh of the sea horse fell, and the animal sunk in the water, leaving but a small portion to be seen. As she was looking away for the last time, they heard a loud noise at the cabin and saw them both dead at the same time wounding the deck by her tail, and her head partially in the water. The horses of two teams are had the most enlivening, to have rushed to the shore, which they reached—calling the animal to the place where they lay, she carried the lump of flesh she had not finished on the deck, and left it where it was, to cut it in pieces, and laid it down before them. When she had eaten enough to satisfy her hunger, she turned upon the one, then upon the other, and endeavoured to make them go, and at the same time, she made a noise like the moan. Finding she could not stir them, she went off and, when she had got to the distance of a few yards, she used to and, and that was among to entice them away, but they were still unwilling to accept them, they kept their wounds. She went off a second time as before, and came back with a young one, which she laid down and to see some fractional morsel. But still, her endeavors to entice them to the cave had been in vain, and with some of its spectacle tendencies, went round, posing them to be consumed. Finding at last that they were resolved to die rather than leave her, she left them and went to a cave upon the downcast, which they returned to, and disappeared with the whole. The men then left the cake, and sailed to look for their wounds.

A very curious fact is the capture of a Greenland whaler, in her endeavors to procure a boat without ripping the boat, and without the necessity of cutting the whale up in the ice, and procuring a piece of arms within it. A hole was made in the ice, and a harpoon was darted into the side of the small of burning metal. He perceived the bad, supposing it to be a fish, and made for the boat, at the same time, by a jerk of the rope, being entangled in the ice, and the whale was drawn to the shore distance natural. After having the piece he had carried away, and the whale was killed. He had in another piece of bread. Some of these received, he pushed the boat off, and had not finished carving the whale when he had. A third time he came, was bad, but, carried to a cave to be cut up, and the men had to wait for the ice to be broken before they could get to the ship. The whale was found to be 60 feet long, and 30 feet round the body. The men had to cut through the ice to get to the ship. The whale was found to be 60 feet long, and 30 feet round the body.

An animal known as the Wolverene or Glutton, inhabits the northern regions of America, and is found also in Europe and Asia, and near Canada, as far north as Hudson's Bay. It is quite about twenty inches long, and rather more than a foot high. It is of a most voracious disposition, and the natives are accustomed to call it the devil among beasts. Its appetite is so voracious, that it often kills more than it can eat, and it is said that it will even devour its own dung. It is one of the most fierce and savage creatures known in the animal kingdom, and is extremely destructive and robbing a district of many miles in extent.

This animal is said to have a life of endless rapine and destruction. It is said that it will even devour its own dung. It is one of the most fierce and savage creatures known in the animal kingdom, and is extremely destructive and robbing a district of many miles in extent.

ERT HOUSE,
E YORK,
Second Street,

Dealer,
DEVOTED and assortment
French, respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally,
that he is now established
at No. 156 Arch street, Philadelphia,
and hopes to continue to
receive a portion of their
favors.

B'ARREW'S
AMERICAN

LACK INK,
for marbled paper,
Richard North, Jr. No. 4
the Athenæum Buildings,
street, Philadelphia.
and hopes to continue to
receive a portion of their
favors.

& Son.

MERY.

Perfumery and Fancy Soap
Manufactory,
No. 48 Dock street,
Druggists, Perfumers,
generally, that he has always
on hand a large assortment
of his own manufacture,
which he offers for sale
wholesale and retail, at
prices. Country merchants
will find it to their advantage
to call and examine
his stock before purchasing
elsewhere.

Manufactory,
48 door above Cherry.

THE subscriber would
specially call the attention
of Druggists, Perfumers,
and Country Merchants
generally, to his new style
of PERFUMED SOAPS,
PLATE of the above
Soap, which he offers for
sale at the Manufactory,
Dock, above Cherry.
Druggists, Perfumers,
and Country Merchants
generally, to his new style
of PERFUMED SOAPS,
PLATE of the above
Soap, which he offers for
sale at the Manufactory,
Dock, above Cherry.

Brothers,
Druggists, Chemists, and
Perfumers, No. 48 Dock
street, above Cherry.

ockinet Shirts
of a superior quality,
Bosom, Linen Cuffs,
Collars, Linen Bosoms,
Linen Cuffs, Linen
Collars, Linen Bosoms,
Linen Cuffs, Linen
Collars, Linen Bosoms,
Linen Cuffs, Linen

have no objection to be joined together forever. When Colonel Gardener took leave of his lady, before the battle of Preston Pans, his partner was bathed in tears, at their separation. The pious officer comforted her by saying, "My dear, we shall spend an eternity together."

There may be an objection to this essay, as if love itself were not to be the foundation of conjugal felicity. The answer is obvious. True love, or affection is to be only founded on the dispositions, mentioned. And then they would be consolidated in that esteem, without which there can be no permanent felicity, and which differs essentially from that transient regard, which proceeds from the impulse of the moment.

T. M.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The Journal de l' Aube (France) supplies us with the following marvellous anecdote: A hare having been surrounded by an inundation, found no other means of saving herself from being drowned than by climbing to the top of a willow where she squatted in confident safety. She was, however, discried in her elevated seat by a countryman, who, expecting to make her an easy prey, got a small boat and reached the foot of the tree. Puss allowed him to ascend quietly, but the moment the man was about to seize her, she sprung from his grasp and alighted safely in the boat, which, by the impetus given it by the sudden spring, floated away and kept on its course till it appeared so near terra firma that poor puss was enabled to gain the fields, leaving the disappointed sportsman to fill her airy seat, which he was obliged to retain for several hours, till relieved by his companions, who had better sport with him than he had in pursuing the hare.

Mouths to each Square Mile in Europe and in China.—Netherlands, 320; United Kingdom, 178; Hesse Darmstadt, 209; Wurtemburg, 269; Baden, 240; Sicilies, 234; Saxony, 224; Hesse Electorate, 217; Tuscany, 202; France, 203; Rome, 191; Sardinia, 185; Portugal, 162; Switzerland, 173; Austria, 166; Prussia, 156; Hanover, 132; Bavaria, 132; Denmark, 118; Poland, 110; Spain, 102; Turkey, 99; Sweden, 23; Norway, 11; Russia, 95; China, 288.

Buckhaven.—About five or six weeks ago we were visited by an immense shoal of young herrings, which lined the whole margin of the sea, in number beyond conception. A boy, with a piece of an old Northern fishing-net, drew out a hundred at one sweep. The greater part, however, remained unmeshed, for the meshes of the net were fully an inch in diameter. [...]

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Our contemporary Hay, editor of the Sentinel, has, we perceive been honored by the Governor with the appointment of an alderman for the city, a post that will probably prove much more lucrative than the office he held in the county.

We understand that the Third street Hall, (Renshaw's) in Third above Callowhill street, is opened for the reception of boarders and travellers.

We understand that the Methodist Conference now in session in this city, has passed a resolution appropriating over $13,000, to the endowment of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. The sum is to be raised by a subscription upon the part of the members.

Mr. John R. Murphy, a skilful professor of the art of swimming, proposes to open a swimming school in this city, early in the season, provided sufficient encouragement is offered. Subscription papers may be seen at the Philadelphia Baths.

The Pennsylvania Report on the Coal Trade estimates the value of property employed on or connected with the coal region of that state, including rail-roads and canals, collieries, boats, cars, capital invested in coal lands, mining capitals, &c. at the large sum of $19,774,217. The whole quantity of anthracite coal mined and sent to market in Pennsylvania in the year 1833, was 577,710 tons.

A few days since, as Mr. D. Gilmore, of Burlington, Vt. was riding on a high spirited horse, at a rapid speed the animal took fright, ran against a stump, threw the rider and injured him so severely, that he died a few hours after.

The Norfolk Beacon, received last evening, announces the death of Judge Robert B. Taylor, of the first circuit of the first district of Virginia.

Rail Roads are as much the rage in Great Britain as in this country—twelve bills incorporating rail road companies having received the royal assent during the late session of Parliament, and it is believed that a still greater number would be applied for during the present session.

The Chancellor of New Jersey, has appointed Edward Wood, David W. Vail and George Richmond, Esqs. Receivers, to wind up the concerns of the bank of New Brunswick.

A late sale of negroes in Savannah Ga. seventeen brought $9,175, averaging within a fraction of five hundred and forty dollars each. The highest price paid was $665.

[illegible]

$9,000,000 OF GLORY!!

Comparisons establish facts sometimes better than arguments—especially when the comparisons are of positive and ascertained quantities. One of the boasts of this Administration is, that it is an administration of economy and reform.

With a view to put this boast of economy to the proof, we annex from the publication, which *Watkins Leigh* with happy satire designates as a commentary upon the Constitution, more explanatory even than the learned and able work of Judge Story—the *Blue Book*—certain tables, setting forth the expenditures under the same heads during the administration of Mr. Adams—which General Jackson came to reform—and those of the first term of the Reform. We begin with

Expenses of Congress and Executive Department.

CONGRESS.

Years	Compensation of Members of Congress.	Contingent Expenses of Congress.
1825	496,551 48	85,249 00
1826	446,611 90	66,743 85
1827	321,294 00	90,000 25
1828	507,119 12	181,653 00
1829	353,124 90	120,450 00
1830	506,995 16	123,738 00
1831	293,492 41	100,900 00
1832	697,513 68	174,300 00

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Years	Salaries of President, &c. &c.	Contingent Expenses of Executive Officers.
1825	385,407 17	75,686 41
1826	403,846 93	87,509 06
1827	414,931 91	88,056 20
1828	414,278 73	88,083 00
1829	431,337 46	98,707 31
1830	428,668 95	115,304 30
1831	438,105 86	102,886 38
1832	449,605 48	117,709 96

From this it results that during the first four years of the Reform, the expenditure under each of the above heads was greater than that under Mr. Adams, by—

For compensation to members of Congress,	165,000
Contingencies do. do.	57,000
Salaries of President, Vice President, Heads of Departments, *Clerks, &c.*	149,000
Contingent expenses of Executive Officers,	90,000
Total,	$461,000

Next comes expenditure on account of foreign relations.

Years	Salaries, &c.	Contingent expenses.
1825	150,603 82	25,474 95
1826	161,479 90	18,827 07
1827	135,000 07	36,284 63
1828	119,651 24	14,791 97
1829	122,452 14	15,515 16
1830	187,252 65	30,000 00
1831	156,471 65	87,148 06
1832	168,847 51	77,849 18

Here again the Reform exceeds the previous administration by

In salaries and outfits to Ministers, &c. 50,000

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A SHIP BURNT.

The fine packet ship Newark, owned by Messrs. Scott & Laidlaw, with a full cargo of dry goods, bound to New-Orleans, whence she was to have sailed this morning, was, at eleven o'clock last night, entirely destroyed by fire. The ship had been ready for sea several days, waiting for fair weather, and lay half way between the Battery and Jersey shore. How the fire originated is unknown. The first alarm was given by the steward, who saw the smoke, instantly followed by the flames, issuing from the hold. The captain sprang from his birth, and had barely time to save a few clothes, and a chronometer—in five minutes from this time the fire had extended throughout the ship. The crew were happily saved by timely assistance; several boats from the wharves, the Austrian frigates lying near her, and other vessels in the stream being despatched to their rescue. It was several hours before she was entirely destroyed. There is nothing to be seen of her now, but her spars, sticking out of the water. The value of the ship and cargo is estimated at over $100,000. It has been ascertained that there is insurance to the amount of $40,000 on the cargo, and $21,000 on the ship. It is believed that most of the cargo was insured.

The spectacle was one of painful sublimity. When the cry of fire was given at the Battery, as the windows of the houses fronting it were raised, strong gleams of light poured in from the ship, the deck of which was even then in a full blaze. Huge volumes of smoke rose majestically towards the lowering sky, while the flames lighted up the bosom of the waters, and rendered the masts, spars and rigging of numerous vessels visible with various degrees of distinctness, for a wide space around.

It was at first supposed to be one of the Austrian frigates; and not a little apprehension was felt, lest the anticipated explosion should endanger the lives and property of those in the neighborhood. For two hours were we spectators of the sublime and terrific scene. The flames proceeded slowly; but at 12½, the masts and spars were in a large blaze—the masts themselves presenting the beautiful spectacle of huge columns of fire. The spars caught gradually; and the rigging and the ropes as they were successively caught and sundered by the fire, vibrating to and fro, presented a scene of equal sublimity and terror. It was indeed "a fire ship"—not of the fervid imagination of a frenzied seaman, but in all the splendour and awfulness of the reality. Great interest was added to the burning exhibition by the boats which put off to the ship's assistance, as they danced about upon the shining waves—the oars flashing in the reflection with great brilliancy at every stroke.

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land saw a pistol lying by the side of the road. On this discovery, Elliot refused to go any farther. Strong suspicions were excited, and search being made, little Buckland was found under the stairs of a hop house at no great distance, covered up with leaves and almost dead.

He was, however, able to make the following statement: He and Elliot, he said, had agreed to run away to Boston, and started about noon. They went on out of the village when they stopped to fire at a mark with a pistol which Elliot carried him. Elliot required him to put up the mark, and twice fired so soon that the ball whistled by him: and being alarmed, he said he would go home and started. But Elliot told him he would shoot him if he did, and treated him with great haughtiness and severity. One time Buckland fired the pistol, and it proved to have been so deeply loaded, that it flew back and wounded him in the face. At length, Elliot, having loaded the pistol threw something away in the bushes, and ordered Buckland to go and get it. He went, and when stooping down, Elliot shot him, the ball passing through his body, from the top of the left breast to the small of back. He fell, and cried to Elliot that he was killed, and begged him to help him home, that he might die with his parents. This Elliot, said he would not do, but that when he was dead he intended to bury him in the ground. After waiting sometime and finding he did not die, Elliot went away, and Buckland succeeded in crawling to the spot where he was found; and it being very cold, covered himself with leaves as well as he was able.—Elliot returned with a spade, but it had become dark, and he was unable to find him. On Sunday morning, he returned, and was seen as above stated. The night was severely cold, which while it increased the suffering of the poor boy, staunched the flowing of the flood. On Tuesday morning he was alive, and just able to speak; but in a very dangerous condition.

The parents of both boys are worthy people and very deeply afflicted.—*Jour. of Com.*

Horrid Suicide.—The annals of suicide hardly record a more revolting instance of self-destruction, than is instanced in the following article from the Brattleboro Enquirer, of Saturday last:

"Mr. Daniel Davis of Putney, Vt. committed suicide on the night of the 17th ult.—He escaped from his house sometime in the night, procured a hammer, went to his barn, ascended a ladder to the high beams, & endeavored to dig out one of his eyes with a penknife. But not succeeding, he struck the blade of the knife to the hilt several times, into one of his thighs, in order, as is supposed, to cut the large artery there situated. But failing, he leaned over the beam, as appearances show, with his head downward, and with the *claws* of the hammer aforesaid, he beat his head until he smashed the skull completely in to the size of the palm of one's hand; hooking out with the claws of the hammer pieces of the skull and some part of the brain. And what is quite astonishing, after all this, he attempted to descend the ladder; as prints of a bloody hand were seen thereon; but his strength probably failed; and it is supposed he fell to the floor, as his ribs were broken. He was found next morning by his family, apparently lifeless. But moving him, in some measure, restored animation; and he, it is said, made the following exclamation: "My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me!"

He lingered until Friday, *perfectly rational*, when he [...]

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Two Friends.—A young man from the eastward on a visit to this city, was invited the evening before last by a couple of sharpers, whom he casually met in a public house, to accompany them in a walk. Not apprehending any harm, he readily complied with what he esteemed an act of politeness, and was unconsciously led by his *two friends* into an abandoned receptacle at the Five Points, where, in a few minutes, one of the females abstracted from his pocket $118 in bank bills. A statement of the circumstances being made yesterday to some of the police officers, Messrs. Homan and Merrit proceeded to the house, where the landlord admitted that a portion of the money had been given to him, and the balance distributed among the females and her accomplices. The landlord and the female were committed to prison, but as yet only about thirty dollars of the stolen money has been recovered. The individuals who led the young man to the place in question are well known to the police officers as practical knaves—one of them being a notorious, although at the same time an imposing fellow, known among his associates by the name of *Singing Bill.*—*N. Y. Cour.*

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1834.

ASHES,			
Pot,	cwt	4 50	
Pearl,		5 50	
BUTTER,			
Tub,	lb	10½	11½
Extra No. 1		11	
No. 1		10	
No. 2		8	
COAL,			
Lehigh,	ton	5	5 25
Schuylkill,		4 75	5
COFFEE. Duty free.			
Java,		11½	13
St. Domingo,		11	12½
Porto Rico,		12	13
Cuba,		11½	13½
Maracaibo,		11½	13
Laguira,		11½	12
Jamaica,		11½	12
Rio,		11½	12
COTTON. Duty 3cts per lb.			
Louisiana,		12	14
Mobile,			
N. Ala. and Ten.		11	14
S. C. and Geo.		10½	13
N. C. and Va.		10	12
FREIGHTS.			
To Pittsburgh, per wagon. 100lbs		1 75	
do. via canal,		1 50	1 75
Wheeling, pr wag.			
Potteville, via canal, ton			

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ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, April 19, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

A few of our friends have complained of us for omitting to publish in our last paper the list of insolvents, but by far the greater portion with whom we have conversed, approve of the omission. Hereafter, if a publication of the same objection may not exist, and if not, at the next term of the court, the publication of the list may be resumed.

SEAL ENGRAVING.

A beautiful specimen of seal engraving, the work of Edward Badger, Esq. of Sandy Spring, Md. has been exhibited to us during the past week, with the assurance that others equally well finished are readily made by the same ingenious artist. The design is intended for the Alexandria Canal Company, and is about two inches in circumference. The name of the company and the date of the charter occupy the outer margin, and the circle is filled with the representation of an arched viaduct—a canal-boat passing on the top, and a mail stage underneath. The whole design is neat and appropriate, and the execution of every part reflects the highest credit on the artist. We hope Mr. Stabler will meet with the encouragement which his invention deserves, and which the ingenuity and value of his engravings unquestionably claim.

COAL TRADE.

The Miner's Journal states that the number of boats which have left that place during the past week, amounts to thirty, while in the same period last year, the number was but twenty-one, and less than one in the third and eighteen. This is a great falling off in the exportations from this region, and while the present, ruinous system of public policy continues, there can be little hope of a change for the better.

The Washington Telegraph states that in the House of Representatives, on Friday last, after the vote had been taken on the Previous Question, Colonel Crockett rose to order. He had been endeavoring, he said, for a week past, to catch the Speaker's eye. That he was anxious to make a speech, and was prepared to do so, but that he had been prevented twice, by the previous question. He therefore wished to know of the Speaker, if it would be in order for him to write out his speech, and publish it as if delivered on the floor.

The Speaker, we believe, made no decision on the point, but as there seemed to be an universal appearance on the part of the House, we hope the Col. will take it as an assent on their part to the intimation given by him. We hope, therefore, soon to see the speech that was to have been.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

We give below the result of the New York charter election, by which it will be seen that the Jackson party have succeeded in electing Mr. Lawrence as Mayor, by a majority of 180 votes, and that the anti-Jackson party have elected seventeen out of thirty Aldermen, giving them a clear majority in regulating the affairs of the city. This, perhaps, may be called a drawn battle, though the anti-Jackson party claim a victory, having in the course of a year reduced the majority of their opponents from 6000 to almost nothing. The election was unusually severe, and we regret to say, distinguished by disgraceful violence, riots and bloodshed. Several anti-Jackson men were assaulted and severely wounded, and so completely was the peace of the city endangered, that it was deemed necessary to call out the militia, who were under arms during the whole of one night. The anti-Jackson newspaper offices were guarded by several men, and the streets were filled with loaded muskets within reach, anticipating an assault, as had been threatened. Illegal votes, it is said were polled, and many quiet citizens were prevented from the exercise of sustaining personal injury. The result, it is supposed would have been different if this danger had not existed.

MAJORITIES FOR MAYOR.

	Verplk. Law'ce.		Verplk. Law'ce.
1st Ward,	936	11th do	832
2d do	601	12th do	452
3d do	539	13th do	141
4th do	341	14th do	
5th do	135	15th do	286
6th do	512		
7th do	162		2814
8th do	79		
9th do	251		
10th do	361	Maj. for Law'ce.	180

Anti-Jackson Aldermen.		*Jackson Aldermen.*	
1. John J. Haligh,	970	1. James Price,	1230
2. R. Holden,	592	2. J. W. Lamb,	723
3. W. H. Johnson,	931	3. S. Delamater,	537
4. S. Sparks,	1011	10. S. Purdy,	388
5. R. Smith,	90	11. — Brown,	1072
6. F. A. Talmadge,	872	12. J. Spencer,	280
14. L. Seydam,	262	15. Alex. Stewart,	411
15. G. W. Blunt,	274		
	2433		2520
	2520		
Anti-Jackson maj.	313		

To Readers and Correspondents.

We thank our friend Bancroft for his excellent tale of "Mark Lee," being the first of a series of Border dramas, touching on prominent incidents connected with American history. We have no doubt the tale will be properly appreciated by all who have read the "Vendue," and other tales from the untiring pen of our correspondent Mark, and to those who have not experienced this gratification we can safely promise a rich intellectual treat in the proposed articles.

Anonymous obituary notices, either in verse or prose, we cannot insert, unless we have some knowledge of the individuals referred to. In no case can we give place to articles of such a character, unless they are well written.

"J." we cannot oblige.

"R." and "A. B." are undecipherable.

We are pleased that "A subscriber" who writes from Wilmington, withholds his name. The demoralizing and vulgarizing sentiment he utters, is a disgrace any reader of a newspaper, governed, in the smallest degree, by christian precepts. He may spare himself the trouble of writing again.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

April 11.—Received from		*Received from*	
A. A. Stockton,	2 00	W. B. Bunting, Esq.	2 00
Wm. A. Foster,	2 50	Asst. Irvine, Esq.	10 00
Henry Paxson,	19 00	G. K. Fessler, Esq.	1 00
Wm. Stabler, Esq.	2 00	C. F. Mitchell,	2 00
Edw. H. Smyrne,	2 00	O. Hanlin, Esq.	3 00
Jos. Hemphill,	2 00	Jos. Parker,	2 00
R. Taylor, Esq.	2 00	Horace Clark, Esq.	1 00
Jh. Ashhurst, Esq.	2 00	*April 15.*	
O. G. Sweezey, Esq.	2 00	Melgar Courtenay,	5 00
Benj. Nott, Esq.	2 00	Jos. Patton,	2 00
J. W. Wetherill,	2 00	Pa. Gazette,	6 00
John Hart, Esq.	2 00	Albert Randolph,	2 00
Jos. Austin, Esq.	2 00	Alexander Boyd,	2 00
Andrew Marsh, Esq.	2 00	Jos. Dorkinson, Esq.	2 00
John W. Hemphill,	2 00	Thos. Cash,	2 00
Jos. A. Horton,	3 00	Joseph S. Chase, Esq.	2 00
April 12.		S. S. Phelps, Esq.	5 00
Nicholas Biddle,	2 00	Alexander, Esq.	2 00
A. Sawyer,	2 00	*April 16.*	
Silas Holman,	2 00	N. B. Kennedy,	25 00
L. S. Wetzel, Esq.	2 00	G. H. Taylor,	1 00
H. Sweeney, Esq.	2 00	Charles Dyer, Esq.	2 00
S. H. Dodge,	2 00	H. Yerrington, Esq.	2 00
Henry Baltzer,	2 00	E. Davidson, Esq.	2 00
Jowett Ryan, Esq.	2 00	Wm. P. Ryan, Esq.	2 00
H. L. Nicholas, Esq.	2 00	R. Floyd, Esq.	2 50
D. Paige, Esq.	2 00	*April 17.*	
Charles Dyrne, Esq.	2 00	John Waring,	5 00
David Wilkins, Esq.	2 00	Alexander Armstrong,	1 00
A. H. Sample, Esq.	2 00	Joseph Stanton,	
Thomas Cat, Esq.	2 00	Chas. G. Doughton,	6 00
Philip Sprouse, Esq.	2 00	Chas. Fiter,	
Benj. McKittrick,	1 25	N. Wilson,	1 00
M. Aldrich, Esq.	2 00	Jacob Starch, Esq.	1 50
N. Tyrrel, Esq.	10 00	Joseph Herbert, Esq.	15 00
April 14.		D. H. Hilliar, Esq.	10 00
Lanier Bahne,	2 00	J. Wright, Esq.	2 00
Benj. Keough,	2 00	David Jayne, Esq.	12 00
H. P. Fox,	2 00	J. P. Lewis, Esq.	2 00
A. B Cresswell,	5 00		

LITERARY NOTICES.

CARPENTER'S OWN BOOK.

A work under the above title has just been published by Mr. John W. Woods, Baltimore. It is comprised in three parts, the first containing rules and explanations of practical Geometry, Mouldings, the Tuscan, Doric and Ionic orders of Architecture with their fronts at large, and framing generally of the various parts of a building, with calculations for the quantity of materials, &c. The second part contains the rules and principles of Perspective, illustrated by numerous figures, buildings, churches, &c., and the third furnishes the rules for Shading, illustrated by a variety of Figures. A dictionary of Architectural terms is appended.

The design of the author, Mr. John M. Vanodel, well known as an architect of much experience—is to furnish a practical manual for the young carpenter, by which a mechanic of ordinary capacity can quickly initiate himself among the masters of this noble science. We need scarcely add, that such a work must prove extensively useful to those for whose aid it is designed.

The Carpenter's Own Book may be obtained in the city, of Mr. T. K Greenbank, 34 south Third street.

SMILEY'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

Twenty second edition.

This is a book, which, in spite of its neat yellow cover, peeping from the satchel of almost every little fellow who skips along our streets on his way to school, has long been a favorite with parents, adopted by our intelligent and judicious teachers in city and country; and consequently has, in the course of a few years, reached its twenty second edition, which has been recently published in handsome style by Messrs. Grigg & Elliott.

This new edition is much superior to the former ones, having been greatly improved and the addition of appropriate matter to the text, and many handsome engravings. We think those who have been accustomed to use this work as a manual of Geography, will find it well calculated to convey useful ideas in a new form, and better adapted to the instruction of juvenile classes.

A second number of Mr. Edgar's new musical publication, under the title of "*L' Enjoument de la Musique*," is issued this day. To-morrow. It contains a favorite and popular selection from one of Rossini's best operas, Semiramide. Ladies who practise at the piano forte, will find in this publication selections of the most approved character.

The Knickerbocker Magazine.

A neat pamphlet of twenty pages, with the above title, is published the 1st of every month, by John Inslee, 22 Nassau street, New York. It is edited by A. D. Patterson, and is devoted to the interests of settlers, and of those who propose to settle in the United States, Canada, or Texas. Price one dollar per annum.

Military and Naval Magazine.

The April number of this work has just appeared. It contains several interesting articles, and also valuable articles, among which are an essay on Dry Rots in ships, and observations on the prevailing currents of the Ocean, with illustrations. The work is designed as a record for every kind of information of importance in the army and navy. Well written literary articles are also given in each number. It is published by Benj. Homans, Esq. Washington city.

Journal of the Franklin Institute.

The April number of this valuable work, has just appeared, filled with a variety of articles on general science, manufactures, &c. of deep interest to all engaged in the mechanic arts. This list of American patents for September and November are given in this number.

HELEN—A TALE.

A delightful novel, under the above title, has just been published by Messrs. Carey, Lea and Blanchard. It is from the pen of Miss Maria Edgeworth, an authoress whose works are the theme of admiration with all readers, both in Europe and America. As a novelist, observes an intelligent contemporary, she is one of the most charming of the age, and she finishes her literary career with a pure and undiminished lustre. The pleasure, with which the public receives from this, her latest and last production, is alloyed only by the regret that her career is finished. The novel is not filled with startling and unnatural incidents of life, painted, in such lively hues, so many various pictures of society and manners, and illustrated them with the finest humour and wit, as the tenderest and touching, useful rules of conduct and great moral lessons by the natural aids of the imagination and the heart, has concluded its labours. The reputation of Miss Edgeworth is now full, and as spotless as it is elevated.

A London critic observes of this work—"If signs of the progress of time were to be sought for in the successive works of a voluminous writer, those by Miss Edgeworth would be the most fallacious. They tell of no change—no age in the authoress; there is no wrinkle in her page. The new novel, "Helen," is worthy to rank with our authoress's happiest productions. In every respect it is as vigorous, as fresh, as interesting, as its predecessors. Like them, it is intended to enchain sound social morals, illustrated by characters finely drawn, and coloured with great force, and the nicest detail. The sustained spirit and originality with which the tale is told, warn us, the cleverness of its dialogues, the freshness of the feeling which frequently breathes through it, are all most admirable."

We are again under obligations to our friend H Perkins, Esq. Chesnut street, for a number of interesting eastern papers, among which we find the

LIFE OF PETER THE GREAT.

This work forms the sixty-fifth number of Harper's Family Library, and it is unquestionably one of the most valuable of the series. It has been prepared from the most authentic sources, and the mass of sayings, doings and anecdotes in the life of this great man, evidencing great industry upon the part of the compiler, John Barrow, Esq.

There is much in the history of the founder of the Russian Empire to admire. His sagacity, his sacrifices, his great love of his subjects. In his life there are many striking and characteristic anecdotes, rendering the volume at once amusing and instructive. It is embellished with a portrait, from that painted by Kneller, when Peter was in England. The volume closes with the following appropriate epitaph:

[TRANSLATION.]

Here lies a man, that could dar
of the immortal
Peter the Alexandrian.
It is most superfluous to add,
Emperor of Russia;
For Title
which, instead of adding to his Glory,
became glorious by his wearing it:
Let Antiquity be dumb,
nor boast her Alexander,
or her Cæsar;
How vain was Glory,
to Leaders, who were followed by Heroes,
and whose Soldiers fell a noble Donation
to be thought Deities by their captivated Subjects.
But He,
who in this Place first knew Rest,
found Subjects base and imitative,
unworthy of their command—in a word,
neither covetous of Glory,
nor delerial of Danger;
Creatures of the names of Men,
but with qualities rather brutal than rational.
Therefore he rose from These
He polished from their native Ruggedness,
And brought them to human Politeness.
He had taught them to conquer
even the Conquerors of Germany:
Other Princes have commanded victorious Armies;
This Conquered them!
Blast, O Art!
At a Hero who owns Thee nothing
Is Great or Worthy.
For Thine was this Prodigy.

VIRGIL.

The Harpers of New York, have not published numbers eleven and twelve of the classical Family Library, containing the works of Virgil. The Eclogues translated by Wrangham, the Georgics by Southy, and the Æneid by Dryden. A brief biographical sketch of Virgil is prefixed. This edition is probably the best that has appeared in an English dress. Of the character of the work we need not speak, except to say that the translations have been highly commended by experienced critics.

A fall to increase the salaries of the Auditor General and State Treasurer of this State, to $1600 dollars each, and to provide for additional clerk hire, has passed both houses. Several members have entered their protest upon the journals.

LAW CASE.

A case of some interest, involving the liability of ferrymen for losses in the transportation of persons and property across water courses, was decided not long since in one of the inferior Courts of the state of Indiana. As we have frequently heard dissenting opinions on the points involved in this suit, we give the following synopsis of the case from the Indiana Patriot.

A citizen of Jackson county instituted the action for the recovery of the value of a quantity of goods lost in the Muscatatuck river, and the proof in chief, was by the statement of the witnesses who detailed, and substantially—that the plaintiff came in company with another to the ferry of the defendant, to the steamboat on the other side. The same evening, and under application to cross over. The plaintiff assisted the defendant in adjusting the boat to the shore, and fastened the chain himself, when he proceeded to drive in the horses, the manner of which having struck the bow of the boat, the chain immediately broke.—The stream being full and the current rapid, the vessel could not be controlled by oars, but was carried below, all only time to disengage the horses; which being done, the waggon was precipitated to the bottom, and the loading all destroyed—it consisting of salt, and which was dissolved.

It was pleaded in defence of the action; 1st, that the plaintiff had agreed to cross at his own risk; 2d, that the accident was the consequence of his own negligence. The first plea the defendant failed to support. In support of the second plea the defendant introduced witness to prove that the chain was *apparently* sufficient, and that it had been used for the purpose, and for all only time to disengage the horses; which being done, the waggon was precipitated to the bottom, and the loading all destroyed—it consisting of salt, and which was dissolved.

It was pleaded in defence of the action; 1st, that the plaintiff had agreed to cross at his own risk; 2d, that the accident was the consequence of his own negligence. The first plea the defendant failed to support. In support of the second plea the defendant introduced witness to prove that the chain was *apparently* sufficient, and that it had been used for the purpose, and for all only time previous. The plaintiff rebutted, by showing that the chain was considerably worn, that the break took place in a link where some fire cracks were visible, and that it was unsound and insufficient. The court in giving instructions to the jury, said that the circumstance of the breaking of the chain at the time when the accident occurred, was sufficient of itself enough to raise the presumption that it was insufficient and, that the defendant could not shield himself from liability from an *apparent sufficiency*; and that unless the evidence conduced to prove that the loss was occasioned by the negligence of the plaintiff, that they ought to find for him. The jury returned in a few minutes a verdict for the plaintiff for the entire amount of his loss. An appeal was taken by the defendant to the Supreme Court of Indiana.

FOUR DEGREE, April 11, 1834.

The grand jury this day found a bill against George Stebbins, charged with the murder of Mr. Wright Cunningham. This afternoon he was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." The Court adjourned until Wednesday next, when his trial will come on.—*Port Dauphin Central Courant.*

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, April 16, 1834.

MR. ATKINSON: Since my last week's record, the storm of politics seems to have somewhat subsided. We no longer hear the roaring of the thunder, and the flash of the lightning, but we have a gentle rain of gloom and darkness. Whether this is the stillness which precedes the storm, whether the howling of the tempest is hushed to repose, or whether the whole phenom brings its smothered fires into activity, remains to be seen. Certain it is that we are laying, all out onto, the members have exhausted themselves, if not their wits, in the way of talking, and the time which they at once, are having blanked the question of the Secretary's duties, and the other having decided they were unconstitutional, there seems no thing to be done but to wait; and we have waited to some purpose; it is to be hoped better than we most look, as things are, for a change, and they have not disappointed us. The result of the New York election, so hotly claimed by both parties, as yet gratifying to the friends of the Bank, and the Bank party, has at last been set in, which in a few short months has completely turned the tables; that a change should have been effected in the city, influencing *its* financial operations, it may thing can show, that the people do not relish the dictation of the Exeter dove, in relation to the Renewal of the Deposites. Last winter, when the Bank party had control in the Senate on Wednesday, was of deep interest. Mr. Calhoun delivered a powerful speech, sustaining the motion for the repeal of the Force Bill. This oration is evidence, (if any were wanted,) that Mr. C's mind is of the very highest order. The Force Bill is not the leading question, but that is one which comes home to every bosom. The Bank party, in demanding the extraordinary powers to be displayed, exhibited clearly the sentiments of a majority of the Senate, and the country will see that it is keen a position in respect to that subject which public opinion will not sanction. Mr. Clay succeeded him with considerable effect; but the weight of the Force Bill at present expedient. Mr. Preston followed in a speech of much power, he said, in the way of talking out of the statistic book of the country. Mr. Forsyth has not yet concluded his speech.

The bill was referred to a committee.

In the House, Wednesday was principally spent in the discussion of the subject of the public officers. The time was consumed in debating whether the chair and the value of money, and every species of information which could be furnished by the executive, while the officers appointed by that very government, were running all over the country, and the House, for aught I know, it is too well known, are taxed to meet the expenses of the party, whether in marching to the polls or in the more peaceful, and quiet, and orderly way of counting votes.

Mr. Polk submitted a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on Saturday, the 31st proximo, but it was, of course, postponed.

On Tuesday was a day of very great excitement in the House, on examination of the books of the Bank of the United States. The Farmer's and Merchants' Bank of Georgetown, and the Bank of Alexandria. The motion of the private Committee, that the books should never all be known, but they are many, and the feeling of the House, against the Bank, aroused, could not be restrained. There was a run on the other banks, but they sustained themselves, and it was on the U. S. Bank. The distress will soon bring about the reality of what the President asserted, that the Bank of the United States is not a bank, but it is easy to answer the question of who made it so, and the answer will be found in the fact that the feeling of does not break out from all quarters. The failure of the Bank of Washington preceded the storm. On Friday, an animated debate arose in the Senate on the presentation of a memorial from Hamilton County, Ohio, signed by many thousands of the first political names, remonstrating against the Renewal of the Bank charter. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, spoke at length and emphatically, portraying the continuous losses the citizens of that country had suffered from the want of a circulating, he said, except in Cincinnati, were gloom and consternation prevailed. The resolution should be the result of the people. It had been proved by the books drawn on the strength of the former notes would be protested. The Committee of Finance had reported adverse to entry on the great Internal Improvement of the State and country, and now it would come to be paid to pay the interest on it. Property had already fallen more than one third on value. A resolution originally offered by Mr. Clay, and adopted by the Senate, to refer the memorial to the Committee of Finance, with instructions to report a bill, was then taken up, and after some remarks, was adopted.

On Monday, Mr. Morgan made a speech in favour of the reduction of the salaries of the public officers. The time consumed in debating whether the chair and the value of money, and every species of information which could be furnished by the executive, while the officers appointed by that very government, were running all over the country, and the House, for aught I know, it is too well known, are taxed to meet the expenses of the party, whether in marching to the polls or in the more peaceful, and quiet, and orderly way of counting votes.

On Thursday, in the Senate, we had little to interest Mr. Mangum produced a memorial from the county of Wake, North Carolina, against the Renewal of the Deposites, urging Congress to persevere in its efforts to restore the currency. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, presented a memorial from the citizens of Cincinnati, praying the Renewal of the Deposites, which, after some debate, was referred to the Committee of Finance.

On Friday, no material debate arose in the Senate on the presentation of a memorial from Hamilton County, Ohio, signed by many thousands of the first political names, remonstrating against the Renewal of the Bank charter. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, spoke at length and emphatically, portraying the continuous losses the citizens of that country had suffered from the want of a circulating medium. The Farmer's and Merchants' Bank of Georgetown, and the Bank of Alexandria. The motion of the private Committee, that the books should never all be known, but they are many, and the feeling of the House, against the Bank, aroused, could not be restrained. There was a run on the other banks, but they sustained themselves, and it was on the U. S. Bank. The distress will soon bring about the reality of what the President asserted, that the Bank of the United States is not a bank, but it is easy to answer the question of who made it so, and the answer will be found in the fact that the feeling of does not break out from all quarters. The failure of the Bank of Washington preceded the storm. On Friday, an animated debate arose in the Senate on the presentation of a memorial from Hamilton County, Ohio, signed by many thousands of the first political names, remonstrating against the Renewal of the Bank charter. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, spoke at length and emphatically, portraying the continuous losses the citizens of that country had suffered from the want of a circulating medium. The Farmer's and Merchants' Bank of Georgetown, and the Bank of Alexandria. The motion of the private Committee, that the books should never all be known, but they are many, and the feeling of the House, against the Bank, aroused, could not be restrained. There was a run on the other banks, but they sustained themselves, and it was on the U. S. Bank. The distress will soon bring about the reality of what the President asserted, that the Bank of the United States is not a bank, but it is easy to answer the question of who made it so, and the answer will be found in the fact that the feeling of does not break out from all quarters. The failure of the Bank of Washington preceded the storm.

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MORE BROKEN BANKS

Since our last publication, official information has been received of the failure of no less than four banks, all located in the District of Columbia. They are the Bank of Alexandria, the Patriotic Bank, the Farmer's and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown, and the Bank of Washington. All have fallen under the blow aimed at the currency of the country, in the destruction of the Bank of the United States. Other banks in the District of Columbia, it is said, are thriving. The Washington Corporation notes are subject to ten per cent. discount in this city, and we are not aware of their being redeemed for less than five per cent. in the city of Washington.

Rumours of the failure of the B nk of Virginia at Richmond, and branches, the Bank of the Valley of Virginia, and of the Harrisburg Bank, were rife in this city on Thursday last. Such is the general want of confidence in most of the country banks, that their notes are passed with great difficulty.

THE FESTIVAL.

We are requested to state that the jubilee or honor of the late triumph of the Whigs of New York, will take place at Powelton on Tuesday next, 22d instant, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. The proposed arrangements are on the most extensive scale, and it is supposed that several thousand persons will participate in the festivities.

Death of a Member of Congress.

It is our painful duty to announce to the Nation at Intelligencer, the decease of the Hon. LITTLETON P. DENNIS, a highly respectable and most estimable Representative in Congress from the State of Maryland. He expired on Monday afternoon, at his lodgings in Washington city, after an illness of six or seven days.

Trial for Mutiny.

A case of mutiny was tried in New York, on Monday, before Judge Thompson, which resulted, as we learn by the Standard of that city, in the conviction of Nicholas Lambert and George Overton, two of the persons accused. The prisoners were tried for a revolt on board the bark Helen, Capt. Bottman, in February last, in which three others were concerned. While the vessel was lying at anchor in the river, eager to leave New York, under tow of a steamer, some dispute arose between the mate and the prisoners, they refusing to do duty; whereupon they were ordered up the mate and made resistance. The mate snapped a pistol at one of them, he drew a knife from his pocket and attempted to stab the former, when the latter was overpowered and thrown over the side of the steamer, which was then about to leave the vessel,—upon which three others expressed their determination to leave the ship in case the two former should be sent on shore. The mate, in the exercise of prudence desisted from his purpose, and upon his arrival here complained to Mr. Waddle, the U. S. Marshall, who caused them to be arrested and committed to prison.

We notice in a late Jamaica paper, some regulations relating to a new system of labour about to be introduced in that place. All hands are required to turn out from a quarter before five o'clock in the morning, till 9 at night, allowing one hour for breakfast, and two for dinner for 4 days, and till half past ten o'clock, on Fridays. In field work the negroes formerly worked on an average from 6 o'clock in the morning, until 3 in the evening. They therefore gain an hour each day by the change.

An act of the last session of the Virginia Legislature created a Board of Revisors to prepare a criminal code for the Old Dominion, and it is now ordered to report to the next General Assembly a specification of the existing offences against the Common wealth, and a new system of punishments and penalties, graduating and adapting them. They are further required to report "distinctly and plainly" upon the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, late of Columbia, S. C. and Chapman Johnson, Judge Brockenbrough, Attorney General Robertson, and R. Stanard, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Hall, to Miss Mary Ann Hall, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Charles D. Hendel, M. D. of Haddonfield, New Jersey, to Miss Maria Mullin, of Kingsessing Point.

At Parkgrove, April 1st, by the Rev. J. J. Matthias, the Rev. James H. McFarland, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Miss Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Richard Hopkins, Esq. of the former place.

By the Rev. Wm. Cooper, April 10th, Graham, Henry L. Ayres, M. D. to Miss Margaret Ann, daughter of William D. Ewen, all of New London Cross Roads, Chester county, Pa.

By the Rev. Wm. Cooper, April 10th, Mr. Henry Pyle, to Miss Sara A. Hunt, all of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the same, Mr. James Lounsden, to Miss Rebecca Ann Hall, all of this city.

At West Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Thomas Hall, to Miss Haddington, to Miss Mary Nelson, of the same place.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Samuel M. Chandler Deal, of Kensington, to Miss Mary Ann Hamilton, of West Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. J. J. Dogg, Mr. James Fennell, of Delaware co. Pa. to Miss Rebecca Ann Hall, of this city.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Peter Wolle, Mr. Samuel Hall, to Miss Elizabeth H. Evans, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by Robert Browne, Mr. Daniel Smith, of Swedesborough, to Miss Rebecca Mulvany.

On the 10th February, at Fort Towson, West Chactaw Nation, by the Rev. Alfred Wright, Mission ary, Mr. Thomas Wall, of Fort Towson, to Miss Rebecca Nelson, daughter of Alexander Stoddard, Baltimore.

On Tuesday evening, 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kirk, William M. Darrah, to Miss Susan T. daughter of Daniel Smith, all of this city.

DEATHS.

On Friday evening, the 11th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. Daniel Hall, grocer.

On Friday morning, the 11th inst. aged 31 years, Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. Samuel Bell.

On Friday morning, 11th inst. after a severe illness, Susan Ann, in the 1st year of her age, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hall.

On Wednesday evening last, after a severe illness, Mr. Thomas Hall, aged 60 years. The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Front street, above Master, this afternoon.

On the morning of the 16th inst. in the 29th year of her age, Ann Lavender, wife of Mr. Benjamin Lavender, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Stanton, all of this city.

On the morning of the 16th inst. Mrs. Sarah Stanton, in the 74th year of her age, relict of Joseph Stanton, and mother of Mr. Benjamin Lavender, all of this city.

On Monday morning, 21st March, in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Martha Ann Lewis, wife of Mr. Thomas Lewis, and daughter of Mr. William Kennedy.

On Monday morning, 31st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Ann Maria Hancock, aged 20 years.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Elizabeth Hancock, aged 18 years.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Mary Hancock, aged 16 years.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Sarah Hancock, aged 14 years.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Rebecca Hancock, aged 12 years.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Susan Hancock, aged 10 years.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Hannah Hancock, aged 8 years.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Ann Hancock, aged 6 years.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Mary Hancock, aged 4 years.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Elizabeth Hancock, aged 2 years.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Susan Hancock, aged 1 year.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Hannah Hancock, aged 1 year.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Ann Hancock, aged 1 year.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Mary Hancock, aged 1 year.

On Tuesday morning, 1st inst. at the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr. Miss Elizabeth Hancock, aged 1 year

Variegate the spice of life,
That given in all its flavours:

MISS PATTY DOLLY STOWE.

Years ago in old Connecticut,
Some forty years ago,
A lady lived and lovely lived,
Miss Patty Dolly Stowe.
Of nature greatly work was she,
An Artist's master piece,
Answer came from out her shop
"Ye angels, one like this."

She had a face so round and red
As the rising harvest moon,
And much ground-glassed so pleasantly
As an April sun at noon;
And then a pretty nose of shine,
In Cupid's ivory dress,
A mouth as pouty bright and black
As Mr Gosling's best.

Her form was short, but it was knit
With many best designs,
In frame and shape—in all but length,
A Venus de Medicis—
A pair of arms, fat, fair, and plump,
With nerve and muscle strong,
Shu'd lift a weight, or pitch a pump
And drink out of the long.

But though she was so unwieldy,
Her manners weren't thrown away,
She'd wash and knit, and after spin
Her forty hanks a day,
She'd rouse a pig right elegantly,
And bind a curious dash,
But oh! the dish that she could make
Out of a hand and plash.

She was no sighing simperer,
Miss Patty Dolly Stowe;
And if a man made love to her,
He must say what he was or am.
When Abel Crane came courting her,
She drove to the point,
Without a sigh or blush she said,
"I your mate a-out of point."

And when he turned his face away
To curse his butter hats,
She guessed his arts and gently said,
"She should be better suited,"
He wiped his fingers, took off his hat,
A bald pate morning had been,
And when a year or two had past,
She was a blooming widow.

He wanted her in marble or two,
Thou must her as her give,
And so he had—Abel pretty him—
She said "you're an idiot!"
But Abel and he'd have her yet—
She had him try again,
"He'd have her yet," he said, "as sure
As he was Abel Crane."

The second was a rougher lad,
And would not do as quick,
And like them both did proved a foe
When he was taken sick.
He was was a tension, and
He drove a consumption sure,
So more, poor man, she confined him,
And left to go cure.

And as she stood in widow's weeds,
Besides his lonely bier,
Young Wyatt appeared for hand,
And what-nated in her ear.
But Dolly put him down cold,
With sighs and siblings broken,
Remarked the gentle reparee, and said—
"I many friend! more him spoken."

Now Abel Crane, who's great despair
Stood him in the face,
Without a word or grunt replied,
"I don't grow up the chase,
While Cupid lives a single tree
For my hope to close—
Shed Dorset Doors be taken off,
I spend for the next time."

A Connecticut Judge, in taking a walk with his dearest, came to a toll bridge, where he, as his unity in his wives arm, was about to pass over, when he was met with the following interrogatory: "I say, Judge, you must pay four cents toll, for you an like a man, and your wife must pay all."

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From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MY UNCLE THOMAS.

"All tongues speak of him,
And the bleared sight are respectable to see him."
SHAKSPEARE.

It any one of our readers is disposed to indulge in mirth, to the cracking of his ribs, let him take up a book written by Le Roux, some time after the execution of the French revolution, and, if he be not disappointed, his risible faculties must be made of more materials. This book is entitled "My Uncle Thomas," which we regret to say is merely out of print. It is not quite twenty years since we read it, but recollecting how next, in some respects, the hero of the tale bears resemblance to a hero now figuring on the stage, we have been induced to resort to it, for a parallel. The following are a few extracts, which might be added to ad libitum, ad infinitum:

MY UNCLE THOMAS A MAGISTRATE.

Had you not THIRTY MERCHANTS at your house?—Yes, my lord.

Where they not in your great parlor?—Yes, my lord.

And wasnot the wider room of strangers prohibited? Yes, my lord.

Are you now sensible that those people was a thief, rer—No, my lord.

Then you think and I will not allow anyone to think. They discovered all the genuine round—They discovered on various of the genuine round.

Their spoke of all manifolders'—Pardon me, my lords they were merely base designs. In consideration of the age that rescued them, and the brethren of which we all feel severely.

He confessed—I confess what, my lord?

That a number of persons met at your house to consult on the means of—Of—Of—Mr. Sheriff, that the said Marran, for having harboured suspected people, is to pay a fine of five hundred livres.

Hear me, my lord.

Not required here.

I have not a word.

Then your grants cause be said.

My Lord!

Away with him to prison, if he utters a word more.

What does the defendant say?

He is pleasing to call Lordship's clemency!

MY UNCLE MEETS A RASCAL.

I will become king. What say you to it?

Say it is time to go to bed, and to-night the wind is cold, well, but it will be terribly offensive.

It is time for us to go somewhere out of door, and I think I know a few novelty. What when stand I be called?

Why I think Protector, will do very well.

No, that title is become as common as paper money.

What do you say to Dictator?

I thought he'd better wear—that a title, and I would not surrender such a man in any respect; he was only unchained for a period celebrity to the sudden panic by which the Patriots were more than used, and the absolute insignificance of his intelligence.

Will you to Victor?—Victor!

Ha! There is no harmony in that phrase.

Good for Raphael, shall satisfy him—

She said "you're an idiot!"

But Abel and he'd have her yet—

She had him try again,

"He'd have her yet," he said, "as sure
As he was Abel Crane."

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American Turf Register.

Skinner's Turf Register, for April, which has just appeared, is embellished with an engraving representing the capture of a wild Bull by spearing, to which is annexed an interesting account of this dangerous sport. The reading contents embrace much valuable information for the sportsman. We make the following extract:

Gray Goose is a phrase which implies a horse's passing a most genuine portion of speed in several particulars or trotting, that could well be expected from his shape and external appearance. When a horse is allowed for sale, having little or no action, but, rough in his coat, low in condition, awkward in shape, and without a single point of perfection, if he can scramble along at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles an hour, he is said to possess the gift of going.—Sportsman's Cyclopedia.

Literary Races ever Run in the United States.—The two longest races ever run in the United States were won by a Medley and a descendant of Clark-son. Of race was forty-four miles, and twenty-seven minutes each, and the other thirty-one miles, one hour seventeen, and the next fifteen miles. In both cases the time was beaten.

Portable Possessions for travellers and sportsmen.—Every Good Sir Hugh Campbell, as the Bon-than Literary. The Colonel was appointed under the Lieutenant-governorship, to survey the line between Virginia and Kentucky.

The portable possessions I would furnish out for a man of wealth, who is about to travel, would consist of containing the measure of bound, the color of meat.

The best way of making the glue broth is after the following manner:

Take a leg of beef, veal, venison, or any other young animal, and break the bone so finely that it will almost fall to pieces; then put it into a kettle with the smallest measure, by boiling the meat to rags, till all the good soon be sent. After skimming off what fat it will rise to the top, strain the broth through a cloth, and when cold, take a substance like glue. Then cut it into pieces, and keep it in a dry place for use. Should the part may dry the sooner. When the pieces are put into a pint of broth, it will be enough for a pint of glue, if done dry, a whole loaf like sugar.

The glue thus made will be found to be of the utmost service in boiling water, with a little salt, will make a half pound good broth, and if once dissolved in hard water will be found to be very dry, becomes much softer, and a carriage less liable to be spoiled by inclement air.

Take half a dozen pounds of thoroughly lean beef, without any fat, and cut it into small pieces, and bring it to a boil in a pint of water, and when it has come to a boil, add always spice, or what he means by much cream without any bread at all.

Mutton is not to be recommended nor lamb; but will be almost equal to the preceding. Pork is not to be used on the shooting ground. Game, when it can be had, is very good, but the chief of keeping our supply fresh and good, is to have a cool box, which we have described in our Magazine, yet there will happen no more than a few days, when we shall be able to get a sufficiency of the provisions of the district plenty, which is not to be met with in the country, and which we have to make use of.

Method of making a Tent Between Beds.—The tents are made of strong canvas, to prevent the wind and wet, and will be found very convenient for sleeping in the open air. The size of the tent must be regulated by the number of persons who are to occupy it, and the quantity of baggage which they have to carry. The tent should be made of such a size as to allow each person to have a space of six feet by two and a half, and the height of the tent should be such that a person can sit upright in the middle. The tent should be made of such a size as to allow each person to have a space of six feet by two and a half, and the height of the tent should be such that a person can sit upright in the middle. The tent should be made of such a size as to allow each person to have a space of six feet by two and a half, and the height of the tent should be such that a person can sit upright in the middle.

Sporting Parties.—The celebrated Battle tournament, which has remained right as usual, this year, will be held on the 1st of May, and will be open to all comers, who shall be entitled to enter the lists, and to contend for the prizes, which are to be awarded by the judges, who shall be appointed by the committee of management.

Sporting Anecdote.—A certain Captain, who was in the habit of shooting, was one day out with his gun, when he saw a hare sitting in a field, and he fired at it, but missed it. He then fired again, and killed it. He then went to the place where the hare was sitting, and found that it had been killed by the first shot. He then went to the place where the hare was sitting, and found that it had been killed by the first shot. He then went to the place where the hare was sitting, and found that it had been killed by the first shot.

General Nassau.—The dining-club General Nassau, which has been established for the purpose of dining together, and which has been in existence for many years, has been dissolved. The members of the club have been dining together for many years, and have been in the habit of dining together at the same place, and at the same time, and have been in the habit of dining together at the same place, and at the same time, and have been in the habit of dining together at the same place, and at the same time.

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